

**ATTITUDES TOWARD INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL**

**by**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Interest in the problem of "Attitudes Toward Intercollegiate Football" has been stimulated by the many controversial articles published in newspapers and magazines, and from various discussions broadcast over radio networks. Especially has this problem been evident in the last few years, due to the cheating and "fix" scandals in the mid-west and east. What has caused these scandals? Are we overemphasizing football? Are we forgetting the true reasons for having football? Are the reasons for having football becoming strictly commercial? Recently a group of college presidents was called upon to establish a new code to control intercollegiate athletic programs. In view of these considerations it is desirable to determine the present attitudes of various groups of people toward intercollegiate football.

#### I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem was to make a thorough study of the attitudes selected groups of people have toward intercollegiate football. To be more specific, the problem was to obtain attitudes from specific groups of people held toward eligibility, proselyting, post-season games, spring practice, scholastic credits, curriculum loads, and the administration

of football games.

## II. DELIMITATIONS

To solve the problem satisfactorily within the time available, some limits were necessary to reduce the scope of the problem. The study was limited to:

1. Attitudes held toward intercollegiate football by people connected with three institutions of higher learning in Utah: the University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and Utah State Agricultural College.
2. Attitudes secured from the following selected groups of people from each school area.
  - A. Faculty
    - (1). Fifteen administrators (presidents, deans, etc.).
    - (2). Fifteen professors and instructors (exclusive of physical educators and coaches).
    - (3). Fifteen physical educators and coaches.
  - B. Students
    - (1). Twenty members of varsity football squads.
    - (2). Twenty students (non varsity).
  - C. Patrons
    - (1). Fifteen parents of varsity football players.
    - (2). Fifteen alumni.
    - (3). Fifteen businessmen.



### III. METHOD OF STUDY

A number of people were interviewed--including teachers, businessmen, and students--and were asked to name those issues pertaining to intercollegiate football which they felt to be most important. The many responses were limited to include only those which were related to major issues in the areas involved, and those voiced most often by the people interviewed.

The respondents selected were arranged into three major categories, termed Students, Faculty, and Patrons. The Student group included twenty varsity football players and twenty non varsity students from each institution. The list was limited as nearly as possible to those students and athletes living close to the three schools. The Faculty group was made up of fifteen administrators, including presidents and deans of the colleges; fifteen faculty members, exclusive of physical educators and coaches; and fifteen physical educators and coaches. The Patron group included fifteen parents of football players, who were classed as patrons because they usually pay for the students way through college; fifteen businessmen, and fifteen alumni. These three groups from each school were chosen at random from the registrar's files, student directories, and telephone books.

A total of three hundred and ninety names was compiled, and a questionnaire along with a stamped, self-addressed

envelope was sent through the mail to each. From the three hundred and ninety questionnaires sent, two hundred and sixty-five were returned, making an over-all return of 67.6 per cent. It was noted that a fairly representative sampling had been obtained, for, of the two hundred and sixty-five returned questionnaires, eighty seven were from the Student group, eighty two were from the Patron group and ninety six were from the Faculty group. As the questionnaires were being returned, the answers to each question were recorded on worksheets from which all tables in this thesis were arranged.

This study was not intended to secure a sample of the attitudes of individual people; instead, it was undertaken to procure the attitudes of different groups of people who would be enough concerned and who had sufficient knowledge of the problems of intercollegiate football to be willing to devote some of their time to assist in solving this problem.

#### IV. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Although it is believed that all terms and phrases used are familiar and self-explanatory, the following terms are defined to specify their usage in this study.

Attitude. The term attitude has been adopted to express a more highly integrated phase of development than that of factual learning. Thurston defines an attitude as "the sum total of man's inclinations and feeling, prejudice or

bias, preconceived notions, ideas, fears, threats and convictions about any specified topic."<sup>1</sup> Thus a man's attitude about intercollegiate football means all that he feels and thinks about it. Such an attitude is, admittedly, a subjective and personal affair.

Attitude Scale. The term attitude scale indicates a group of selected statements, so designed, as to validly measure an individuals attitudes toward the subject matter concerned.

Curriculum Load. The total amount of scholastic credit hours carried by the student in one quarter to assure eligibility in varsity football is termed curriculum load.

Eligibility. The term eligibility pertains to an individual's worthiness to be admitted to play varsity football according to athletic conference codes.

Intercollegiate Football. Regularly scheduled football contests played between colleges are called intercollegiate football games.

Opinion. In this study opinion indicates a verbal expression of an attitude. If a man says that we should not have intercollegiate football, that statement will be spoken of as an opinion. The term, therefore, will be restricted to

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<sup>1</sup> L. L. Thurston, "Attitudes Can Be Measured," American Journal of Sociology, 33:531, 1928.

verbal expression, but it is an expression that supposedly communicates an attitude. There should be no difficulty in understanding this use of the two terms. A verbal expression is the opinion. The interpretation of an expressed opinion is that the man's attitude is decidedly against intercollegiate football. An opinion symbolizes an attitude.

Post and Pre-season Games. Post and pre-season games are those games preceeding and following regularly scheduled conference football games, such as bowl, shrine, and all-star games.

Proselyting. To proselyte is to seek out and to attempt to persuade monitarily an individual with special football abilities to enroll in a specific school.

Varsity Football Player. The athlete who participates, for the school, in intercollegiate football and receives a varsity letter for his participation is called a varsity football player. Those students or athletes who participate in football, or in athletics, but who do not receive their varsity letter are termed non-varsity.

Faculty Group. Included in the faculty group are individuals currently employed by the universities as administrators (who include presidents and deans), faculty members (exclusive of physical educators and coaches), and physical educators and coaches.

Patron Group. This group includes people, such as



businessmen, alumni, and parents, who are not currently associated with the school but who contribute monetarily to the school.

Student Group. Included in this group are both varsity football players and non-varsity students who were enrolled in college at the time of this study.

## V. RELATED STUDIES

To the writer's knowledge there has been no study completed similar to this one. However, attitude studies have been made of many phases of education, social disposition and character traits. Some of the leaders in the field of attitude studies are L. L. Thurstone, H. H. Remmers, G. W. Allport, A. E. Edwards, and R. Likert. These men and others have completed many scales of attitudes and opinions.

In 1941 a study was completed by Beverly Hall entitled, "A Study of the Attitude of Freshmen Women at the University of Utah Towards Physical Education Activity."<sup>2</sup> This study, though beneficial to the writer in constructing the attitude scale toward intercollegiate football, was otherwise of little aid in this problem because of the great difference in the two problems studied.

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<sup>2</sup> Beverly Hall, "A Study of the Attitude of Freshmen Women at the University of Utah Towards Physical Education Activities," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah), 1941.



## CHAPTER II

### ATTITUDE SCALES AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION

Before attempting to build an attitude scale, it was believed that a clear understanding of attitudes and how they are developed would be of importance in understanding and solving this problem. Garrison states:

Attitudes always relate to situations around which we have constructed various habit patterns and built up various images and concepts. It has been observed that physical and social contacts result in the establishment of conscious adjustments and reaction tendencies. The child born and reared in a social world is continually subject to everchanging social stimuli; socially, he becomes what his environment has made him. He develops attitudes toward objects and persons, and through such attitudes brings himself into adjustment with his world.<sup>3</sup>

This agrees, more or less, with Remmer's definition of an attitude. He defines an attitude as "a more or less emotionalized tendency, organized through experience, to react positively or negatively toward a psychological object."<sup>4</sup>

The questions may arise, "What causes us to have the kind of attitudes we do? Why are some people classed as liberals and some as conservatives? Why do people differ in attitudes?" One answer to these questions has been provided by G. W. Allport. He suggests four ways in which attitudes

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<sup>3</sup> K. G. Garrison, The Psychology of Adolescence (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1946), p. 95.

<sup>4</sup> H. H. Remmers and N. L. Gage, Educational Measurements and Evaluations (New York: London, Harper and Brothers, 1943), p. 87.

are developed, and labels them as: integration, differentiation, shock, and adoption.

Integration is the development of an attitude through accumulation of a large number of experiences over a long period of time, all of which influence the individual in a given direction. Differentiation may be described as the splitting off of a specific attitude from a more general one. Shock, in forming attitudes, is caused by an unusual, violent, or painful experience, such as a child's attitude toward a dentist by having a tooth pulled in a painful way. Adoption is that the individual merely follows the example set by teachers, parents, friends or other opinion molding agencies.<sup>5</sup>

According to C. F. Hoban, attitudes are developed in several different ways: "They may be 'soaked up' from the social milieu in which a person moves, they may result from severe emotional (traumatic) experiences, or they may be developed on the basis of critical examination of accumulated experiences."<sup>6</sup>

#### I. ATTITUDE SCALES NOW IN USE

Attitude scales have been constructed for many phases of social life. They have been constructed for measuring attitudes toward war, church, militarism, pacificism, communism, etc. basically, however, all revert to a few tried and well organized techniques for construction of attitude scales.

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<sup>5</sup> G. W. Allport, Attitudes (Handbook of Social Psychology, Worcester: Clark University Press, 1938), p. 73.

<sup>6</sup> C. F. Hoban, Focus on Learning (Washington: American Council on Education, 1943), pp. 95-96.

### In the method of Equal Appearing Intervals:

Items of opinion are sorted by a judging group into nine or eleven categories constituting a continuum above which and below which fifty per cent of the judges place the item. The spread of the judges' rating is measured by  $Q$ , the interquartile range. A high  $Q$  value for an item indicates that the judges are in disagreement as to the location of the items on the continuum and this in turn is taken to mean that the item is ambiguous. Both  $Q$  and scale values are used in selecting items for the attitude test. Approximately twenty items with scale values equally spaced along the continuum and with low  $Q$  values are selected for the test. Scores on the test are determined by finding the median of the scale values of the items with which a subject agrees.<sup>7</sup>

This type of attitude test construction was first introduced and made popular by L. L. Thurstone and C. Chave. It has proved to be very satisfactory and has given a high degree of reliability, but it is time consuming to select the statements through a large judging group.

The method of Summated Rating, which Likert advocates because of its speed and simplicity in scoring, is one in which:

Items are selected by a criterion of internal consistency. Subjects check whether they strongly agree, agree, are undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree, with each item. Numerical weights are assigned to these categories of response using the successive integers from one to five, the highest weight being consistently assigned to the category which would indicate the most favorable attitude. A high and low group are selected in terms of total scores based upon the sum of the item weights. The responses of these two groups are then compared on

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<sup>7</sup> A. E. Edwards and F. P. Kilpatrick, "A Technique for the Construction of Attitude Scales," Journal of Applied Psychology, 32:374-375, 1938.



the individual items and the twenty or so most discriminating items are selected for the attitude test. A subject's score on this test is determined by summing the weights assigned to his response to the twenty items.<sup>8</sup>

#### When using the Scale Analysis Technique:

A complete set of items are tested to determine whether they, as a group, constitute a scale in the sense that from the rank order score it is possible to reproduce a subject's response to the individual items. The degree to which this is possible is expressed by a coefficient of reproductibility. Suppose we have three items, each with but two responses, agree and disagree. We shall assume that the agree response in each instance, represents a favorable attitude and the disagree response an unfavorable attitude. A weight of 0 is assigned to the disagree response and a weight of one is assigned to the agree response. Let us also suppose that for the first item we have in our sample ten subjects with weights of one and ninety with weights of 0; for the second item we have twenty subjects with weights of one and eighty with weights of 0; and for the third item we have forty with weights of one and sixty with weights of 0. In the case of perfect reproductibility, the ten subjects with weights of one on the first item will be the ten subjects with the highest rank order scores. These ten subjects will also be included in the twenty who have weights of one on the second item and these twenty will, in turn, be included in the forty who have weights of one on the third item. It would also be true that only four patterns of item response would occur, if the set of items were perfectly reproducible. Since all responses could be perfectly predicted from the scores, the coefficient of reproducibility would be one hundred per cent. Perfect reproducibility is seldom found, however, and in practice a coefficient of eighty-five per cent or higher is believed satisfactory for judging a set of items to a scale.<sup>9</sup>

The Scale-discrimination Method which is essentially a

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 376.

<sup>9</sup> Edwards and Kilpatrick, op. cit., p. 377.

synthesis of the methods of the Item Evaluation, the Equal-appearing Interval Method, the Summated Rating Method, and the Scale Analysis Method, makes use of Thurstone's scaling procedure and retains Likert's procedure for evaluating the discriminatory power of the individual items. Satisfactory coefficients of reproducibility have been yielded to meet Guttman's requirements in his Scale Analysis method.

## II. QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD ATTITUDE SCALE

The first requirement of a measuring instrument or scaling device, according to L. W. Ferguson,<sup>10</sup> is that it shall give results corresponding to an underlying physical order. This method, then, will be what Dewey,<sup>11</sup> in his book "Logic," calls a 'Vera-causa'--a method which, in some field of inquiry, has been found to give verifiable results and, therefore, can be considered adequately grounded in the sphere of scientific inquiry.

A second requirement of an adequate attitude scale is that scale values of statements chosen as landmarks should not be affected by other items in the scale. Each statement should be in itself a complete attitude statement and should

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<sup>10</sup> L. W. Ferguson, "The Requirements of an Adequate Attitude Scale," Psychological Bulletin, 36:665-670, 1939.

<sup>11</sup> J. Dewey, Logic (New York: Holt and Company, 1938), p. 3.



be responsible only to its own content as to the responses derived through it.

Requirement number three is that attitudes of judges who sort the statements or attitudes of persons taking a test should not markedly affect scale values of the statements.

A fourth requirement of an adequate attitude scale is that it should be quite specific in content. Remmers,<sup>12</sup> and Kirkpatrick's<sup>13</sup> generalized attitude scales exclude this specificity. Their scales are constructed to test a less homogenous grouping than the scales of Thurston,<sup>14</sup> Likert,<sup>15</sup> and Guttman.<sup>16</sup>

Criterion number five is validity. Thurstone's scale has a high degree of validity. Each statement is validated in the course of construction since only those items which a sufficient number of persons allocate to the same scale position are chosen for retention in the scale. Likert and

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<sup>12</sup> H. H. Remmers, "Generalized Attitude Scales," Journal of Social Psychology, 5:298-312, 1934.

<sup>13</sup> C. Kirkpatrick, "The Construction of A Belief-Pattern Scale for Measuring Attitudes Towards Feminism," Journal of Social Psychology, 7:75-78, 1936.

<sup>14</sup> L. L. Thurstone, The Measurement of Attitudes (Chicago: University Press, 1939), p. 374.

<sup>15</sup> R. Likert, S. Roslow, and G. Murphy, "A Simple and Reliable Method of Scoring the Thurstone Attitude Scale," Journal of Social Psychology, 4:228-238, 1934.

<sup>16</sup> L. Guttman, "The Prediction of Personal Adjustment," Social Science Research Council, 48:251-364, 1941.

Guttman use a criterion of internal consistency to validate their scales. Only those items are retained which, if their scale values are similar, also have a similar number of endorsements.

A sixth requirement for an adequate attitude scale is reliability. Thurstone claims to have obtained a reliability of over eighty per cent in all of his scales and in most, over ninety. Likert also claims to have obtained reliability of over ninety per cent in all of his scales.

The seventh and last requirement is that a scale should be measurable on a linear continuum. This means that the answers to the statements should fall on a linear continuum; that is, they should fall in orderly fashion from the point that represents the most "in favor of" to the point of least "in favor of." Thurstone, Likert, and Guttman all claim their methods will pick out the statements to fall on a linear continuum.

### III. METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING CHECK LIST ON ATTITUDES

Having determined to study extensively the matter of "Attitudes Toward Intercollegiate Football," the writer attempted to find previously constructed attitude scales pertaining to this subject. Since it was impossible to find scales suitable for this study, a scale had to be devised that would adequately cover this specific problem. After

carefully analyzing all types of scales in existence, including well known scales as Thurstone's Equal Appearing Interval Scale, Guttman's Scale Analysis Method, Edwards and Kilpatrick's Scale Discrimination Technique, Hemmer's General Attitude Scales, and Likert's Method of Summated Ratings, the writer chose Likert's method. The reasons for this decision were that Likert's method has speed and simplicity in scoring; each statement is an individual test in itself; it is unnecessary to have a large judging group to choose the statements; finally Likert's method has the degree of internal consistency which is desirable.

The results obtained in constructing this scale demonstrate the value of using the following criteria, which are suggested by Likert,<sup>17</sup> as a guide in constructing an attitude scale.

1. It is essential that all statements be expressions of desired behavior and not statements of fact. Two persons with decidedly different attitudes may, nevertheless, agree on questions of fact. Consequently, their reactions to a statement of fact are no indication of their attitudes. In dealing with expressions of desired behavior rather than expressions of fact, one must be sure that the statement measures the present attitude of the subject and not some past attitude.

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<sup>17</sup> R. Likert, "A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes," Archives of Psychology, 140:44-46, 1932.



A very convenient way to state a proposition so that it does involve desired behavior is to use the term "should."

2. It is necessary to state each proposition in a clear, concise, straight-forward manner. Each statement should be in the simplest vocabulary possible. No statement should involve double negatives or other wording which will make it involved and confusing. Double-barreled statements are most confusing and should normally be separated into two propositions. Often an individual wishes to react favorably to one part and unfavorably to the other, and when the parts are together he is at a loss to know how to react. The simplicity of the vocabulary will, of course, vary with the group upon whom the scale is intended to be used, but it is a desirable precaution to state each proposition in such a way that persons of less understanding than any member of the group for which the test is being constructed will understand and be able to respond to the statements. Above all, regardless of the simplicity or complexity of vocabulary, or the naivete or sophistication of the group, each statement must avoid ambiguity.

3. In general, it would seem desirable to have each statement worded so that the model reaction to it is approximately in the middle of the possible responses.

4. To avoid any space error, or any tendency to a stereotyped response, it is desirable to have the different

statements worded so that about one-half of them have one end of the attitude continuum corresponding to the left or upper part of the reaction alternatives, and so that the other half have the same of the attitude continuum corresponding to the right or lower part of the reaction alternatives.

#### IV. PROCEDURE USED FOR SELECTING STATEMENTS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED

In selecting statements to be used, the writer consulted newspapers, magazines, and books; also important were personal interviews with physical educators, coaches and students. In compiling the statements and questions received from these contacts, the writer found it necessary to abbreviate and simplify the questions in order to make sure that only one issue was involved and that ambiguity was avoided. In all instances, when constructing the statements, the writer sought to emphasize simplicity, clarity and brevity.

The questions were presented in such form as to permit a "judgment of value" rather than a "judgment of fact." The phrases such as "we should," "the school should," "the athlete should," constantly reappeared. In a few instances it may seem, on first inspection, that a question has to do with a question of fact, but by including the words "should," "ought to," or "believe," the statement was made arbitrary or debatable. This explanation is offered only to make clear that, in



the great majority of cases, the inquiry has to do with the desires and dispositions of the subjects, not with their opinions regarding matters of fact. Each statement has been constructed, to the author's knowledge, so that persons with different points of view, in so far as the particular attitude solicited is concerned, will respond to it differently. Any statement to which persons with markedly different attitudes can respond in the same way is, of course, unsatisfactory.

## CHAPTER III

### THE ATTITUDE SCALE AND ITS INTERPRETATION

After approximately forty questions and statements pertaining to this study were accumulated, they were organized into questionnaire form and administered to a class of graduate students in physical education at the University of Utah. From the results of this test and the students' helpful criticisms, the statements were re-sorted and those which were obviously not reliable and those which were felt to be unimportant were eliminated. The twenty statements which remained were re-worded so that they would get a more uniform response from each statement. Realizing that this attitude scale is not perfect, and that there are undoubtedly many fallacies to be corrected before a perfect attitude scale for intercollegiate football is constructed the author decided to use the scale as it appears below.

#### I. THE ATTITUDE SCALE

1. Varsity spring football practice should be discontinued.  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree
2. Utah schools should be assigned individual areas in which to proselyte for football players.  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree
3. Freshmen should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate varsity football.  
5                      4                      3                      2                      1  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

4. More people in this area would attend intercollegiate football games if they were played on Sunday.

5 4 31219 63062 1.86 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

5. While participating in intercollegiate football, the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic credits for which he can register.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

6. Post season football games, such as Shrine, East-West, and All-star games, should be discontinued.

1 2 364 3634 4396 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

7. There should be no proselyting of football players allowed by the Universities and Colleges in this conference.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

8. It should be permissible for professional athletes to compete in intercollegiate football, if they had not become professional in the sport of football.

5 4 3 2 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

9. There is not enough emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in this conference.

5 4 63 250 2 1.72 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

10. There should be no scholastic credit given for participating in intercollegiate football.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

11. At present we have a large number of post season bowl games sponsored throughout the nation, but we should not allow our conference teams to participate in any of them.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

12. There should be no restrictions placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.

5 4 3 6246 2 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree



13. Junior college transfers should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football as soon as they are enrolled in a senior college.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
14. Scholastic credit should be given for participating in, or practicing for, intercollegiate football, according to the amount of time required to be spent in that activity.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
15. There should be more conference football games played each season.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
16. Schools in this conference should not furnish training meals for the football players.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
17. Athletes should not be eligible to participate in intercollegiate football longer than three years.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
18. Schools in this conference should not exceed tuition and room and board in what they can offer the prospective football player. *2.22* *2.42* *2.50*  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
19. College transfers should be eligible to participate in football as soon as they are enrolled in the new college, rather than having to establish their residency period of one year.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
20. There is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

## II. INTERPRETING THE ATTITUDE SCALE

Because of the way this attitude scale was constructed

it was believed that an explanation of how to interpret each statement should be offered. Each statement was arranged so that a respondent could choose from among five possible responses. As previously mentioned these responses were, "strongly agree," "agree," "undecided," "disagree," and "strongly disagree." A weight of from one to five was given each response, and a weight of five was given to that response which was most favorable towards intercollegiate football. The weight of three was always given to the response of "undecided." Therefore, if the respondent checked "undecided," the weight of three signified that the individual was neither "for" nor "against" emphasizing football.

As an example, if statement number 1, "Varsity spring football practice should be discontinued," was checked "strongly agree," which in this instance had a weight of one, then it was assumed that that respondent was in favor of de-emphasizing football by eliminating spring football practice. Hence, it was assumed that a respondent with a favorable attitude toward the emphasis of football would have checked "disagree," which carried a weight of four, or "strongly disagree," which carried a weight of five.

Using statement number 3--"Freshmen should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football"--the author found that this statement and its weighted responses were just opposite to statement 1. If the response "strongly agree," weighted



five on this statement, was checked, then that respondent was considered as having been strongly in favor of emphasizing football, while "strongly disagree," with a weight of one, was assumed to indicate unfavorableness toward intercollegiate football.

The statements were worded so that about half of the "strongly agree" responses had a weight of five; the other half of the "strongly agree" responses were given a weight of one. This was done in order to eliminate the tendency of a stereotyped response, which too often happens when filling in questionnaires of this type.

It should be remembered that this attitude scale in itself, was not to be a test of the respondent's attitude toward football, but that each individual statement was a test in itself. A respondent might have been in favor of emphasizing football on the whole, but, because of his personal convictions, might have had to disagree with certain statements in this scale which might have conflicted with his social or religious background.

Because each statement was a test in itself, each statement was dealt with separately and in its proper sequence, and the total score for each respondent's scale was disregarded.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

To help the reader understand the significance of the results of this study, each statement will be presented chronologically and the results from all of the respondents will be divided into their respective groups, under each statement. It is believed that this will facilitate a more expedient and meaningful way of comparing the findings.

To interpret these responses, a line continuum has been used with the number 3 as the mid-point. Any responses which fall on the 3 are interpreted as "undecided" and those responses which fall either above or below the number 3, for instance 2.76 or 3.14, are taken to mean that the average of the group was either in agreement or disagreement with the statement. It has come to the author's attention that perhaps a more reliable way of interpreting the data would have been to assign the following scale rating to the averages: those responses falling between 2.5 and 3.5 would indicate indecision; those responses falling between 1.5 and 2.5 or between 3.5 and 4.5 would indicate agreement or disagreement, depending upon how the proposition was stated; and those responses falling between 1 and 1.5 or 4.5 and 5 would indicate strong disagreement or strong agreement, also depending upon whether the proposition was negatively or positively stated.



## STATEMENT I

Varsity spring football practice should be discontinued.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The average answer for the forty-one students polled for this statement was 3.68. This answer shows a disagreement with the statement, which indicates that the students, on the average, were in favor of having spring football practice.

Athletes: Forty-six athletes returned the questionnaire with an average answer of 3.30. This is still in disagreement with the statement, but it is interesting to note that, although the athletes were in favor of continuing spring football practice, they were not quite so much in favor of it as were the group of students.

Parents: This group of twenty-six respondents answered with an average of 3.23. This is in slight disagreement with the statement, which indicated that the parent group was in favor of having spring football practice. One can note that the answer of the parent group is very similar to the over-all average of the whole group (see Table I, page 27).

Alumni: The alumni group returned twenty-six questionnaires with an average score of 3.19. This answer is also only in slight disagreement with the statement, indicating that this group was only barely in favor of having spring football practice.

Businessmen: The group of businessmen, of which there were thirty respondents, gave an average answer of 3.73. This indicates a disagreement with the statement, or that they believed that the Universities and Colleges should continue the spring football practices.

Administrators: Twenty-nine administrators, which included presidents, deans, and department leaders, returned an average answer of 2.79. This answer, while agreeing with the statement, indicated disagreement with the idea of having spring football practice.

Faculty: This group of twenty-eight faculty members agreed with the statement to the extent of a 2.75 average answer. Therefore, they were in disagreement with the spring football practice program.

Physical Educators and Coaches: Thirty-nine of a possible forty-five respondents returned the questionnaire with an average answer totaling 2.92. This average, while agreeing with the statement, is in disagreement with the continuance of spring football practice in the colleges and universities.

Entire group: From a possible three hundred and ninety respondents, two hundred and sixty-five returned a questionnaire with an average answer of 3.22. This answer signifies a very slight leaning towards having spring football practice.

Summary: It is interesting to note that administrators, faculty, and physical educators and coaches, or the ones who



TABLE I  
TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 1

Statement 1. Varsity spring football should be discontinued.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>Response | Group<br>Average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 3                 | 3     | 3         | 27       | 5                    | 41                | 3.68             |
| Athletes                          | 2                 | 15    | 5         | 15       | 9                    | 46                | 3.30             |
| Parents                           | 4                 | 7     | 1         | 7        | 7                    | 26                | 3.23             |
| Alumni                            | 3                 | 6     | 2         | 13       | 2                    | 26                | 3.19             |
| Businessmen                       | 0                 | 4     | 5         | 16       | 5                    | 30                | 3.73             |
| Administrators                    | 5                 | 8     | 8         | 4        | 4                    | 29                | 2.79             |
| Faculty                           | 8                 | 3     | 6         | 10       | 1                    | 28                | 2.75             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 10                | 9     | 4         | 6        | 10                   | 39                | 2.92             |
| Entire group                      | 35                | 55    | 34        | 98       | 43                   | 265               | 3.22             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

are charged with the responsibility of conducting, or teaching in the schools, were all against having spring football practices. The other groups, which include students, athletes, parents, businessmen and alumni, were in favor of the spring football practice. The businessmen were most in disagreement with the statement, with an average of 3.73, as compared with the faculty, who were least in disagreement, with a mean of 2.75.

## STATEMENT II

Utah schools should be assigned individual areas in which to proselyte for football players.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The mean response of the student group was 4.12.

This indicates a definite disagreement with the statement, or, of attitudes in favor with not having boundary restrictions placed on proselyting.

Athletes: The group of athletes had responses averaging 4.34. This manifests a very marked disagreement with the statement, indicating that they were in agreement with the policy of unrestricted proselyting as practiced. This appears to be a very significant finding when it is remembered that all of the athletes who were asked to respond lived close to the schools and therefore would not ordinarily be recipients of the lucrative bids of the proselytors.

Parents: The average answer returned by the parent group for this statement was an even 4.00. This is in disagreement with the statement, or definitely against the policy of establishing boundaries in which to proselyte.

Alumni: Alumni respondents disagreed with this statement with an average score of 4.15. This would indicate that they, too, believed there should be no boundaries placed on proselyting.

Businessmen: The average score of 3.90 returned by the businessmen indicated that they were in disagreement with the statement. Although they disagreed with the idea of having boundaries placed for proselyting, the answer of 3.90 is the lowest mean recorded for any other group. This, as compared with their answer for Statement I, which was the highest average recorded, proves to be an interesting point, for while they were generally not in favor of establishing boundaries in which to proselyte, in comparison with the other groups, their answer was not as positive as it was for Statement I.

Administrators: The average answer of 4.13 returned by the administrators shows a positive disagreement with the statement. They believed that there should be no set boundaries in which to proselyte.

Faculty: The faculty returned an average answer of 3.96. This follows the general trend of the returns by indicating that they were also of the opinion that it would be unwise to limit the areas for proselyting.



TABLE II

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 2

Statement 2. Utah schools should be assigned individual areas in which to proselyte for football players.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>Responses | Group<br>Average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                    |                  |
| Students                          | 0                 | 4     | 3         | 18       | 16                   | 41                 | 4.12             |
| Athletes                          | 2                 | 2     | 0         | 16       | 26                   | 46                 | 4.34             |
| Parents                           | 2                 | 2     | 2         | 8        | 12                   | 26                 | 4.00             |
| Alumni                            | 1                 | 1     | 1         | 13       | 10                   | 26                 | 4.15             |
| Businessmen                       | 0                 | 4     | 2         | 17       | 7                    | 30                 | 3.90             |
| Administrators                    | 0                 | 2     | 2         | 15       | 10                   | 29                 | 4.13             |
| Faculty                           | 0                 | 3     | 2         | 16       | 7                    | 28                 | 3.96             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 0                 | 2     | 2         | 13       | 22                   | 39                 | 4.41             |
| Entire group                      | 5                 | 20    | 14        | 116      | 110                  | 265                | 4.15             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.



Physical Educators and Coaches: The answer of 4.41 is the highest recorded for this statement, and reveals a definite disagreement with it. This should be significant due to the fact that the physical educator and coach should have a better understanding of the program of proselyting than most of the people who were asked to contribute to this study.

Entire Group: This statement elicited a very marked response. The average answer for the entire group was a high 4.15. It would be assumed that this answer would indicate that the over-all consensus of the group was not to restrict proselyting by placing boundaries or zones in which to proselyte.

Summary: All groups were quite strongly in disagreement with this statement. Physical educators and coaches answered with the highest average, 4.41, while the businessmen were lowest with 3.90. One can note that there is only eight-tenths of a point difference between the highest and the lowest average.

### STATEMENT III

Freshmen should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate varsity football.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The average answer returned by the students was 3.12. This is only slightly in agreement with the statement which indicated that the students believed that it should be

permissible for freshmen to participate in the intercollegiate football program.

Athletes: This group returned an average answer of 2.63, which is in disagreement with the statement. Apparently the athletes were against freshmen participation in intercollegiate football.

Parents: With a mean answer of 2.42, the parent group showed that they were in disagreement with the statement. This group also was of the opinion that freshmen should be excluded from varsity participation in football.

Alumni: The alumni's average answer of 2.73 shows a slight disagreement with the statement. They were against allowing the freshmen to participate in intercollegiate varsity football.

Businessmen: This group of respondents returned an average answer of 3.10. Very slight agreement with the statement indicated that they felt that freshmen should be allowed to compete in varsity football.

Administrators: The group of administrators were not in favor of permitting freshman participation in intercollegiate football, as shown by their mean answer of 2.35, which indicated disagreement with the statement.

Faculty: With an average score of 2.89, the faculty group showed that they were in disagreement with the statement, but only very slightly. They believed that freshmen should be

TABLE III

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 3

Statement 3. Freshmen should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate, varsity football.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total responses | Group Average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |                 |               |
| Students                          | 5              | 17    | 4         | 8        | 7                 | 41              | 3.12          |
| Athletes                          | 5              | 10    | 2         | 21       | 8                 | 46              | 2.63          |
| Parents                           | 3              | 6     | 0         | 7        | 10                | 26              | 2.42          |
| Alumni                            | 4              | 4     | 3         | 11       | 4                 | 26              | 2.73          |
| Businessmen                       | 2              | 14    | 3         | 7        | 4                 | 30              | 3.10          |
| Administrators                    | 0              | 7     | 4         | 10       | 8                 | 29              | 2.35          |
| Faculty                           | 2              | 10    | 1         | 13       | 2                 | 28              | 2.89          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 3              | 4     | 1         | 17       | 14                | 38              | 2.16          |
| Entire group                      | 24             | 72    | 18        | 94       | 57                | 265             | 2.66          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

excluded from the fall sport.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group returned an average answer of 2.16, which was the lowest answer recorded for this particular statement. The physical educators and coaches disagreed with the statement and indicated that they thought freshmen should not be allowed to enter into varsity football competition.

Entire group: In many debates, statement 3 has been before the public eye constantly in the past decade. It was in the early years of World War II when most conferences adopted the policy of letting freshmen participate in varsity competition. This was brought about because of a lack of manpower in colleges and universities. Since that time there has been much confusion as to the freshmen participation rule.

The responses for the entire group show an over-all average of 2.66, which indicated disagreement with the statement. They believed that freshmen should not be allowed to compete in intercollegiate varsity football.

Summary: Statement 3 brought a uniform response from the respondents. All groups except two, Businessmen and Students, were in disagreement with the statement. The highest answer recorded was for the students, which was 3.12 (most in favor), and the lowest recorded was for the physical educators and coaches, which was 2.16 (strongest against). The answers remained quite close together with only eight-tenths of a point difference between the highest and the lowest score.



## STATEMENT IV

More people in this area would attend intercollegiate football games if they were played on Sunday.

5                      4                      3                      2                      1  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

Students: By returning an average answer of 1.85, the students indicated that they were in disagreement with the statement.

Athletes: The athletes were in disagreement with the statement. They returned an average answer of 1.76.

Parents: The parents also believed that Sunday football would be impractical. They returned an average answer of 1.65 which is in disagreement with the statement.

Alumni: The alumni, although not quite so much in disagreement as were the previous groups, still disagreed with the statement. They returned an average answer of 2.19.

Businessmen: The average answer for the group of businessmen was a 2.06. This is in marked disagreement with the statement.

Administrators: The administrators, with but few exceptions disagreed with the statement. Their answer was a low 1.51, the lowest answer recorded for proposal number four.

Faculty: The faculty was also in disagreement with the statement. They returned a mean score of 1.96.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The average answer returned

TABLE IV

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 4

Statement 4. More people in this area would attend intercollegiate football games if they were played on Sunday.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 5                 | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 2                 | 3     | 3         | 12       | 21                   | 41                | 1.85             |
| Athletes                          | 2                 | 3     | 3         | 12       | 26                   | 46                | 1.76             |
| Parents                           | 1                 | 0     | 1         | 11       | 13                   | 26                | 1.65             |
| Alumni                            | 0                 | 4     | 2         | 15       | 5                    | 26                | 2.19             |
| Businessmen                       | 0                 | 4     | 3         | 14       | 9                    | 30                | 2.06             |
| Administrators                    | 0                 | 0     | 2         | 11       | 16                   | 29                | 1.51             |
| Faculty                           | 0                 | 2     | 5         | 11       | 10                   | 28                | 1.96             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 0                 | 3     | 6         | 15       | 15                   | 39                | 1.92             |
| Entire group                      | 5                 | 19    | 25        | 101      | 115                  | 265               | 1.86             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

by the physical educators and coaches was 1.92. These respondents also believed that attendance to football games would not be increased if they were played on Sunday.

Entire group: The average response for the group as a whole was 1.86, which indicated that the overall concensus of opinion was negative towards the statement.

Summary: This statement, being rather radical in nature and quite definitely in opposition to what is commonly accepted in this area, brought forth a marked response. All groups were very much against, or in disagreement with, the idea of having intercollegiate football games played on Sunday. They did not believe that Sunday games would increase the attendance for the contests. The highest answer recorded was for the alumni group which was a 2.19, and the lowest recorded was for the administrators which was 1.51. The disagreement could possibly be because of the religious influence in this area.

#### STATEMENT V

While participating in intercollegiate football, the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic credits for which he can register.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: This statement brought forth an average answer of 3.34 from the students. This would mean that they disagreed

only slightly with the statement, or that they believed that athletes should be allowed to carry a normal load of studies while they are participating in intercollegiate football.

Athletes: The athletes themselves seem to believe that they should be allowed to carry a normal load of studies while participating in football, since they disagreed with the statement by returning an average answer of 3.82.

Parents: Parents returned an average answer of 3.88, which is markedly in disagreement with the statement. This group believed that the athlete should not be restricted in his curriculum load.

Alumni: The alumni agreed with this proposal. They were of the opinion that while the athlete is participating in football he should be restricted in the amount of credits for which he can register. Though denoting agreement, the average answer of 2.96 was very near the undecided category.

Businessmen: This group returned an average answer of 3.56, which reveals that they did not think the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic credits for which he can register.

Administrators: The administrators, who in a large way are responsible for formulating the policies of the schools, agreed with the statement. They returned a mean score of 2.86 which signified that they believed that the athletes should be restricted in the amount of credits for which they can



TABLE V

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 5

Statement 5. While participating in intercollegiate football, the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic credits for which he can register.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 3                 | 9     | 6         | 17       | 6                    | 41                | 3.34             |
| Athletes                          | 1                 | 7     | 5         | 19       | 14                   | 46                | 3.82             |
| Parents                           | 2                 | 1     | 3         | 12       | 8                    | 26                | 3.88             |
| Alumni                            | 2                 | 11    | 0         | 12       | 1                    | 26                | 2.95             |
| Businessmen                       | 1                 | 7     | 2         | 14       | 6                    | 30                | 3.56             |
| Administrators                    | 1                 | 15    | 3         | 7        | 3                    | 29                | 2.86             |
| Faculty                           | 7                 | 12    | 0         | 8        | 1                    | 28                | 2.42             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 1                 | 8     | 2         | 19       | 9                    | 39                | 3.95             |
| Entire group                      | 18                | 70    | 21        | 108      | 48                   | 265               | 3.37             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

register.

Faculty: The average answer for this group was 2.42, which is in agreement with the statement. They felt that the athlete should be limited in his curriculum load while participating in intercollegiate football.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group of respondents disagreed with the statement. They did not believe that the athlete should be restricted in the amount of credits for which he can register. The average answer was a positive 3.95. Some of the respondents in this group even quoted the scholastic averages of some of their athletes to substantiate their answers.

Entire group: The over-all average response for this statement was 3.37, which indicated that the average of the whole group was not in favor of restricting the athlete in his curriculum load.

Summary: Of the eight groups in this study, three were in favor of restricting the athlete in the amount of credits for which he can register while participating in football, and five were in favor of not placing restrictions on the athlete. It may be of import that those who were in favor of restricting the athlete were Alumni, Administrators, and Faculty. The highest mean score of 3.95 was recorded for the Physical Educators and Coaches group, and the lowest score of 2.42 was for the Faculty.

## STATEMENT VI

Post season football games, such as Shrine, East-West and All-star games, should be discontinued.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree   Agree   Undecided   Disagree   Strongly disagree

Students: The students were in favor of continuing post-season games. They returned an average answer of 4.21, which showed a disagreement with the proposition as stated.

Athletes: This group also had a high answer for the above statement. They were strongly against discontinuing post season football games, by returning an average answer of 4.34.

Parents: The parents returned an average answer of 4.00, which is in disagreement with the statement. This group was also of the opinion that we should continue post season football games.

Alumni: Final tabulations showed this group to be in favor of post season games. They returned an average score of 3.96.

Businessmen: An average answer of 3.63 was returned by the group of businessmen. This is in disagreement with the statement, indicating that they too believed that the teams should be allowed to compete in post season football games.

Administrators: Slight agreement with the statement, an average answer of 2.79, indicated the administrators' belief that we should discontinue participation in post season football games.



TABLE VI

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 6

Statement 6. Post season football games, such as Shrine, East-West, and All-star games, should be discontinued.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 16       | 19                   | 41                | 4.21             |
| Athletes                          | 2                 | 0     | 1         | 20       | 23                   | 46                | 4.34             |
| Parents                           | 1                 | 4     | 0         | 10       | 11                   | 26                | 4.00             |
| Alumni                            | 0                 | 3     | 3         | 12       | 8                    | 26                | 3.96             |
| Businessmen                       | 1                 | 7     | 3         | 10       | 9                    | 30                | 3.63             |
| Administrators                    | 6                 | 8     | 4         | 8        | 3                    | 29                | 2.79             |
| Faculty                           | 7                 | 8     | 2         | 7        | 4                    | 28                | 2.75             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 8                 | 7     | 7         | 10       | 7                    | 39                | 3.03             |
| Entire group                      | 26                | 39    | 23        | 93       | 84                   | 265               | 3.64             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Faculty: The faculty group believed that we should not participate in post season football games. They returned a mean score of 2.75 which is in agreement with the statement.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group returned an average answer of 3.03, which falls very close to the undecided category. This answer shows a very slight leaning towards allowing schools to participate in post season football games.

Entire group: Although there has been much done in recent years to de-emphasize football, such as reducing the number of bowl games and post season tilts, the average response to this statement was 3.64, signifying that the respondents were in favor of continuing post season games rather than eliminating them.

Summary: Most groups of respondents disagreed with this statement. The only groups who were in favor of discontinuing post season games were the administrators and the faculty. The athletes returned the highest answer, which was 4.34, and the faculty returned the lowest answer, which was 2.75.

#### STATEMENT VII

There should be no proselyting of football players allowed by the Universities and Colleges in this conference.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree   Agree   Undecided   Disagree   Strongly disagree

Students: An average answer of 3.41 from the group of students indicates that they disagreed with the statement, or that they

believed that the schools should allow proselyting for football players to take place.

Athletes: Final tabulation shows an average answer of 3.93 for the group of athletes. This shows disagreement with the statement of attitudes in favor of allowing the schools to proselyte for football players.

Parents: This group answered the statement with an average of 3.92, which is in disagreement with the statement. The parents also felt that proselyting should be allowed.

Alumni: The average response to this statement was 3.42, again a disagreement with the statement. As was the case with the proceeding group, this group also believed that schools should be allowed to proselyte.

Businessmen: With an average answer of 3.36, the businessmen's score shows that they, too, believed in proselyting for football players. 3.36 was their mean score.

Administrators: A 3.03 was the average answer recorded for the group of administrators. Though this is in disagreement with the statement, it falls very close to the undecided category.

Faculty: The average response for this group was a 2.78, a slight agreement with the proposition. This indicated that the faculty felt that schools should not proselyte for football players.

Physical Educators and Coaches: With an average answer of



TABLE VII  
TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 7

**Statement 7.** There should be no proselyting of football players allowed by the Universities and Colleges in this conference.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 5                 | 5     | 5         | 20       | 6                    | 41                | 3.41             |
| Athletes                          | 0                 | 5     | 6         | 22       | 13                   | 46                | 3.93             |
| Parents                           | 0                 | 3     | 3         | 13       | 7                    | 26                | 3.92             |
| Alumni                            | 2                 | 6     | 0         | 15       | 3                    | 26                | 3.42             |
| Businessmen                       | 3                 | 6     | 3         | 13       | 5                    | 30                | 3.36             |
| Administrators                    | 4                 | 6     | 5         | 13       | 1                    | 29                | 3.03             |
| Faculty                           | 7                 | 6     | 4         | 8        | 3                    | 28                | 2.78             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 5                 | 8     | 2         | 16       | 8                    | 39                | 3.35             |
| Entire group                      | 26                | 45    | 28        | 120      | 46                   | 265               | 3.43             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

3.35, this group indicated the belief that schools should be allowed to proselyte for football players.

Entire group: Regardless of what has been said concerning the subject of proselyting, the average respondent disagreed with the statement. The over-all average of 3.43 indicated that the majority of the group felt that proselyting should be permitted.

Summary: With but one exception, all groups were in favor of allowing schools to proselyte for conference football players. The one negative exception was the group of faculty members, with a mean of 2.78, the lowest answer recorded for this statement. The athletes were high with an average of 3.93.

#### STATEMENT VIII

It should be permissable for professional athletes to compete in intercollegiate football, if they have not become professional in the sport of football.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: This much debated statement was answered with a 3.19 average by the student group. This indicated an agreement with the statement, therefore denoting that the student group believed that professionalism should only be applied to that sport in which the athlete is paid to compete. In other words, if a person becomes professional in golf, it would still be permissable for him to compete in intercollegiate

football.

Athletes: The athlete group was in disagreement with the statement. They believed that the amateur code should be left approximately as it now stands. The code states that if a person becomes professional in any sport, he then becomes ineligible to compete in all intercollegiate activities. The average answer for this group was 2.58.

Parents: This group returned an average answer of 2.19, which reveals disagreement with the statement. They seemed to believe that professionalism in any sport should make the athlete ineligible for competition in all intercollegiate athletics.

Alumni: Responses from this group reveal that they were barely in disagreement with the statement. Their average answer was 2.96, which is very near the "undecided" category.

Businessmen: With an average answer of 2.73, the businessmen showed that they believed that the amateur ruling is satisfactory. They were in slight disagreement with the statement.

Administrators: This group of respondents disagreed with the statement. Their average score was 2.48, which indicated an agreement with the amateur code as it is stated.

Faculty: The faculty returned an average score of 2.60, which is again a disagreement. They intimate that professionalism in one sport makes one professional in all sports. Their answer tends to harmonize with the procedure currently practiced in the schools.



**TABLE VIII**

**TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 8**

**Statement 8.** It should be permissible for professional athletes to compete in inter-collegiate football, if they had not become professional in the sport of football.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 4              | 20    | 5         | 4        | 8                 | 41             | 3.19          |
| Athletes                          | 1              | 13    | 8         | 14       | 10                | 46             | 2.58          |
| Parents                           | 3              | 3     | 2         | 6        | 12                | 26             | 2.19          |
| Alumni                            | 3              | 9     | 1         | 10       | 3                 | 26             | 2.96          |
| Businessmen                       | 1              | 10    | 4         | 10       | 5                 | 30             | 2.73          |
| Administrators                    | 1              | 5     | 5         | 14       | 4                 | 29             | 2.48          |
| Faculty                           | 1              | 8     | 4         | 9        | 6                 | 28             | 2.60          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 6              | 13    | 2         | 9        | 9                 | 39             | 2.95          |
| Entire group                      | 20             | 81    | 31        | 76       | 57                | 265            | 2.70          |

**NOTE:** This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Physical Educators and Coaches: With an average answer of 2.95, this group indicated that they believed that if a person becomes professional in any sport, then that person should not be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football.

Entire Group: With but few exceptions, the response to this statement was one of disagreement. The average score was 2.70, signifying that the group as a whole believed that to become professional in one sport should make one ineligible to participate in all forms of intercollegiate athletics.

Summary: All but two of the groups disagreed with the statement. The two agreeing groups were students and physical educators and coaches. Their identical answers were 3.19, the high tabulated, while the low score returned by the parents was 2.19.

#### STATEMENT IX

There is not enough emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in this conference.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: This controversial issue was answered by the student group with an average of 2.58. Disagreement with the statement reveals that the student group believed that there is sufficient emphasis placed on the football program in the schools in question.

Athletes: The athletes believed that there is not enough

emphasis placed on intercollegiate football. They returned an average score of 3.17, which is barely in agreement with the statement.

Parents: From the responses received from the parent group, it is evident that they wanted more emphasis placed upon football. Their answer was a 3.34, which is in agreement with the statement.

Alumni: This group had an average answer of 2.57, which is in disagreement with the problem as stated. It would seem that the alumni believed we tend to over-emphasize football in our conference.

Businessmen: The group of businessmen returned an average answer of 3.00 which indicates a neutral opinion towards this problem. After compiling all of the responses from the group the answer totaled "undecided," denoting that there were approximately as many "for" as were "against" this statement.

Administrators: This group was in disagreement with the statement. Their mean score was 1.72, which denotes that the opinion of the administrators was that there is a tendency to over-emphasize intercollegiate football in this conference.

Faculty: Like the administrators, this group also believed that there is an over-emphasis on the football program in this conference. The answer derived from the faculty group was 1.75, which is in disagreement with the statement.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The average score for this



TABLE IX

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 9

**Statement 9.** There is not enough emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in this conference.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 5                 | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 0                 | 10    | 10        | 15       | 6                    | 41                | 2.58             |
| Athletes                          | 6                 | 16    | 7         | 14       | 3                    | 46                | 3.17             |
| Parents                           | 3                 | 11    | 4         | 8        | 0                    | 26                | 3.34             |
| Alumni                            | 2                 | 4     | 3         | 15       | 2                    | 26                | 2.57             |
| Businessmen                       | 3                 | 9     | 5         | 11       | 2                    | 30                | 3.00             |
| Administrators                    | 0                 | 0     | 1         | 19       | 9                    | 29                | 1.72             |
| Faculty                           | 1                 | 0     | 2         | 13       | 12                   | 28                | 1.75             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 2                 | 1     | 1         | 16       | 19                   | 39                | 1.74             |
| Entire group                      | 17                | 51    | 33        | 111      | 53                   | 265               | 2.50             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

group was 1.74, which is in disagreement with the statement. The physical educators and coaches believed that intercollegiate football is over-emphasized. It is interesting to note that some coaches answered this statement with "strongly agree" or "agree" but the over-all average was still a low 1.88.

Entire group: The response to this statement was interestingly varied. To quote a few remarks which were written on margins and between lines, but could not be tabulated: "Absurd, less emphasis and it would be intramurals." "How can you de-emphasize when there is no emphasis placed upon football in the first place?" Some remarks to the contrary were: "My boy is going to college for an education first," and "Football is fine but should not interfere with the educating process."

The over-all average was 2.50, which indicates attitudes in disagreement with the statement. In general, the group believed that there is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in the schools in question.

Summary: Five of the eight groups responding were in disagreement with the statement, two were in agreement, and for one group an average answer of 3.00 was recorded. The two groups who felt that there is not enough emphasis placed on football were the athlete and parent group. The parent group was high with an answer of 3.34 and the administrators were low with an answer of 1.72.

## STATEMENT X

There should be no scholastic credit given for participating in intercollegiate football.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

Students: Students who were asked to respond to this statement returned an average answer of 3.48, which is in disagreement with the statement. This group apparently believed that athletes should receive credit for participation in intercollegiate football.

Athletes: The group of athletes returned a median score of 4.04 for their answer. This is in definite disagreement with the statement, as might be expected. They strongly believed that athletes should receive scholastic credit for playing football.

Parents: An average answer of 4.00 reveals that the parent group was very much in disagreement with the statement. They also believed that athletes should receive academic credits for participation in intercollegiate football.

Alumni: This group responded to the statement with an average score of 3.88. From this response it is assumed that the alumni believed that the athletes should receive credit for participating in intercollegiate football.

Businessmen: The responses received from the group of



**TABLE X**

**TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 10**

**Statement 10.** There should be no scholastic credit given for participating in inter-collegiate football.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 2              | 9     | 3         | 21       | 6                 | 41             | 3.48          |
| Athletes                          | 2              | 4     | 2         | 20       | 18                | 46             | 4.04          |
| Parents                           | 1              | 4     | 1         | 18       | 12                | 26             | 4.00          |
| Alumni                            | 0              | 4     | 1         | 15       | 6                 | 26             | 3.88          |
| Businessmen                       | 5              | 4     | 3         | 13       | 5                 | 30             | 3.30          |
| Administrators                    | 7              | 5     | 3         | 13       | 1                 | 29             | 2.86          |
| Faculty                           | 3              | 9     | 4         | 9        | 3                 | 28             | 3.00          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 7              | 5     | 2         | 17       | 8                 | 39             | 3.35          |
| Entire group                      | 27             | 44    | 19        | 116      | 59                | 265            | 3.51          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

businessmen, reveal that they also felt that athletes should receive credit for the work done in football. Their average answer was 3.30.

Administrators: Those who were in this group felt that the athlete should not receive scholastic credit for participating in the sport of football. The administrators' average answer was 2.86, which is barely in agreement with the statement.

Faculty: Faculty members who were asked to respond, returned a neutral score of 3.00. In this group there were as many who approved giving credits for participation in football as there were against it.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group favored giving credit to the athlete for athletic participation. The average answer for physical educators and coaches was 3.35, a disagreement with the statement.

Entire group: The average score for the group as a whole was 3.51, revealing disagreement with the statement. This indicates that the group, on the whole, felt that scholastic credit should be given to the athlete for his participation in inter-collegiate football.

Summary: Of the eight groups responding, all were in disagreement with the proposition as stated, except one. The administrators were the only group which returned a negative answer, which was 2.86. The highest average score of 4.04 was recorded for the athletes.

## STATEMENT XI

At present we have a large number of post season bowl games sponsored throughout the nation, but we should not allow conference teams to participate in any of them.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

Students: An average answer of 4.17 for the student group shows that they were in disagreement with the statement. Apparently it was their opinion that this conference should participate in bowl games.

Athletes: Athletes who were asked to respond to this statement returned an average answer of 4.30, which indicated a definite disagreement with the statement. It appears that athletes wanted to be allowed to compete in post season bowl games.

Parents: The group of parents returned an answer of 4.19 which is in disagreement with the statement. This answer reveals that the parents also believed that conference teams should be allowed to participate in post season bowl games.

Alumni: Those who made up the alumni group felt that the conference teams should be allowed to compete in post season bowl games. Their average score was 4.11, which is in disagreement with the proposition as stated.

Businessmen: This group responded with an average answer of



3.80, again a disagreement with the statement. The businessmen were of the opinion that our conference teams should be allowed to play in post season bowl games.

Administrators: From the responses received it appears that the administrators did not believe that conference teams should compete in post season bowl games. The average for their responses was 2.37, which denotes attitudes in harmony with the statement.

Faculty: Faculty members who were asked to respond returned an average score of 2.96, which is barely in accord with the statement. They seemed to believe that schools should not allow their conference teams to play in post season bowl games, although their answer is very near the "undecided" category.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The mean score for this group was 2.85. This slight agreement with the statement indicates that the physical educators and coaches were not in favor of letting conference teams participate in the post season bowl games. Again a score nearing indecision was recorded.

Entire group: This statement brought forth an average response of 3.60, which is in disagreement with the statement. The response denotes that the group believed that the conference teams in question should be allowed to participate in bowl games.

TABLE XI

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 11

Statement 11. At present we have a large number of post season bowl games sponsored throughout the nation, but we should not allow our conference teams to participate in any of them.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 0              | 3     | 5         | 15       | 18                | 41             | 4.17          |
| Athletes                          | 0              | 2     | 1         | 20       | 23                | 46             | 4.39          |
| Parents                           | 0              | 2     | 0         | 15       | 9                 | 26             | 4.19          |
| Alumni                            | 0              | 1     | 4         | 12       | 9                 | 26             | 4.11          |
| Businessmen                       | 3              | 1     | 4         | 13       | 9                 | 30             | 3.80          |
| Administrators                    | 7              | 11    | 4         | 7        | 0                 | 29             | 2.37          |
| Faculty                           | 4              | 9     | 5         | 4        | 6                 | 28             | 2.96          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 7              | 11    | 7         | 9        | 5                 | 39             | 2.85          |
| Entire group                      | 21             | 40    | 30        | 95       | 79                | 265            | 3.60          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Summary: Five of the eight groups disagreed with the statement, or felt that schools should allow conference participation in the post-season bowl games. The three groups who agreed with the statement were faculty, administrators, and physical educators and coaches. The administrators had the lowest average answer which was 2.37, and the athletes were high with a mean score of 4.39.

## STATEMENT XII

There should be no restrictions placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.

5                      4                      3                      2                      1  
Strongly agree   Agree   Undecided   Disagree   Strongly disagree

Students: The students disagreed with this statement. They apparently believed that certain restrictions should be placed on proselyting. Their mean score was 2.21.

Athletes: The average response to this statement was 2.45, which is in disagreement with the proposition. The athletes also believed that there is a need for restrictions to be placed on proselyting for football players.

Parents: This group responded to the statement with an average score of 2.53. It appears that the parents believed that restrictions should be placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.

Alumni: The response received from the group of alumni is



indicative of their opinion that there should be restrictions placed on proselyting. The average answer was 2.07.

Businessmen: Businessmen who were asked to respond returned an average of 2.46, which is in disagreement with the statement. Following in what seems to be the trend, they felt that restrictions should be placed on proselyting.

Administrators: In the judgment of this group there is a need for placing restrictions on proselyting. The mean score for the administrators was 1.96 which is in disagreement with the statement.

Faculty: With an average answer of 2.00 the group of faculty members indicated that they also believed that proselyting must be restricted in some way.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The average for this group was 1.59, which is in disagreement with the statement. The physical educators and coaches felt, as have all other groups, that there should be restrictions placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.

Entire group: A 2.16 average response shows a disagreement with the statement. It should be noted that responses from statement seven revealed that the group was against complete abolition of proselyting while statement twelve indicated that the group believed in proselyting but felt that there should be some restrictions placed upon it.

Summary: All groups were in favor of placing restrictions on

TABLE XII

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 12

Statement 12. There should be no restrictions placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 3              | 5     | 1         | 21       | 11                | 41             | 2.21          |
| Athletes                          | 1              | 11    | 4         | 22       | 8                 | 46             | 2.45          |
| Parents                           | 2              | 6     | 1         | 12       | 5                 | 26             | 2.53          |
| Alumni                            | 0              | 4     | 2         | 12       | 8                 | 26             | 2.07          |
| Businessmen                       | 2              | 5     | 3         | 15       | 5                 | 30             | 2.46          |
| Administrators                    | 1              | 2     | 2         | 14       | 10                | 29             | 1.96          |
| Faculty                           | 1              | 4     | 1         | 10       | 12                | 28             | 2.00          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 0              | 3     | 0         | 14       | 22                | 39             | 1.59          |
| Entire group                      | 10             | 40    | 14        | 120      | 81                | 265            | 2.16          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

proselyting. The highest mark recorded was for the athlete group, which was 2.53, while the lowest average was established by the physical educators and coaches, whose answer was 1.59.

### STATEMENT XIII

Junior college transfers should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football as soon as they are enrolled in a senior college.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The opinion of the student group coincided positively with this statement. They manifested that the junior college transfer should be allowed to compete in athletics for the senior college as soon as he is enrolled in that school. They returned an average score of 4.04.

Athletes: Final tabulations showed that the athlete group was in favor of allowing the transfer student to compete in varsity football immediately after enrolling in the senior institution. The average score for this group was 3.86.

Parents: With an average of 3.76, the parent group indicated the conviction that transferring athletes should be allowed to compete without first establishing their year residency period as is currently required.

Alumni: With an average answer of 3.88, the alumni group indicated the opinion that junior college transfers should

be allowed to compete for the senior school as soon as they enroll in that school.

Businessmen: This group returned an average score of 4.06, indicating an opinion in accord with the statement. They also believed that it should be permissible for the transfer to compete in athletics immediately upon enrollment.

Administrators: In lieu of the response received from the group of administrators, it appeared that they believed it should be permissible for the junior college transfer to compete for the senior college immediately upon enrollment. They returned an average answer of 3.68.

Faculty: The faculty's mean response of 3.96 shows an agreement with the statement. As has been established by the preceding groups, the faculty also believed that the transfer should be allowed to compete in football without establishing his residency at the senior school.

Physical Educators and Coaches: With an average of 3.46 for an average answer this group showed agreement with the proposition. The physical educators and coaches are also of the opinion that junior college transfers should be allowed to compete in football as soon as enrolling in a senior institution.

Entire group: The average response for the entire group was 3.85, which signifies an opinion in harmony with the statement.

Summary: All groups expressed a high degree of agreement



TABLE XIII

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 13

Statement 13. Junior college transfers should be allowed to compete in inter-collegiate football as soon as they are enrolled in a senior college.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 5                 | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 11                | 24    | 4         | 1        | 1                    | 41                | 4.04             |
| Athletes                          | 11                | 26    | 3         | 4        | 2                    | 46                | 3.86             |
| Parents                           | 4                 | 16    | 2         | 4        | 0                    | 26                | 3.76             |
| Alumni                            | 7                 | 14    | 1         | 3        | 1                    | 26                | 3.88             |
| Businessmen                       | 8                 | 18    | 2         | 2        | 0                    | 30                | 4.06             |
| Administrators                    | 4                 | 18    | 3         | 2        | 2                    | 29                | 3.68             |
| Faculty                           | 6                 | 18    | 1         | 3        | 0                    | 28                | 3.96             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 4                 | 21    | 5         | 7        | 2                    | 39                | 3.46             |
| Entire group                      | 55                | 155   | 21        | 26       | 8                    | 265               | 3.85             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

with this statement. According to their responses, it seems that the prevalent belief is that the junior college transfer should be eligible to compete in intercollegiate football as soon as he is enrolled in the senior college. High for the group was 4.06, the mean recorded for the businessmen. The low recorded was 3.68, which was that of the administrators.

#### STATEMENT XIV

Scholastic credit should be given for participation in, or practicing for, intercollegiate football, according to the amount of time required to be spent in that activity.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: With an average of 2.65 the student group disagreed with this statement. They did not believe that the athlete should be given credit for the amount of time spent in the athletic activity.

Athletes: The group of athletes recorded a mean score of 3.54, which showed agreement with the statement. They believed that the athlete should receive credit according to the amount of time that is required to be spent in that activity.

Parents: By returning an average of 3.54 for their answer, the parent group indicated the opinion that the athlete should be given scholastic credits according to the amount of time that he spends in the activity.

Alumni: With a mean score of 3.00, this group manifested that they were as much in agreement as in disagreement with the proposition. A score of 3.00 indicates that there were approximately as many for, as were against the policy of giving scholastic credit for amount of time spent in football.

Businessmen: This statement elicited an average response of 3.33 from the group of businessmen. This agreement with the statement shows that it was the judgment of the businessmen that the amount of time spent in the activity should govern the amount of scholastic credit the athlete receives.

Administrators: Because of disagreement with the statement, the administrators returned an average answer of 2.51. They did not feel that the time spent in a sport should be the factor upon which credit allowance is based.

Faculty: The faculty group disagreed with this statement. Their average answer was 2.57, which indicates that they felt, as did the administrators, that it is not feasible to attempt to give the athlete credit according to the time spent in intercollegiate football.

Physical Educators and Coaches: By returning an average answer of 2.23, the physical educators and coaches revealed the opinion that the athlete should not receive credit for the amount of time spent in intercollegiate football.

Entire group: An over-all average of 2.91 for statement fourteen denotes that the group as a whole believed that the



TABLE XIV

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 14

Statement 14. Scholastic credit should be given for participating in, or practicing for intercollegiate football, according to the amount of time required to be spent in that activity.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 2              | 9     | 9         | 15       | 6                 | 41             | 2.65          |
| Athletes                          | 11             | 18    | 4         | 11       | 2                 | 46             | 3.54          |
| Parents                           | 6              | 11    | 2         | 5        | 2                 | 26             | 3.54          |
| Alumni                            | 2              | 10    | 1         | 12       | 1                 | 26             | 3.00          |
| Businessmen                       | 4              | 11    | 7         | 6        | 2                 | 30             | 3.33          |
| Administrators                    | 1              | 6     | 6         | 10       | 6                 | 29             | 2.51          |
| Faculty                           | 3              | 5     | 2         | 13       | 5                 | 28             | 2.57          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 1              | 9     | 1         | 15       | 13                | 39             | 2.23          |
| Entire group                      | 30             | 79    | 32        | 87       | 37                | 265            | 2.91          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the **total number of responses** by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.



athlete should not receive extra credit to compensate for the additional amount of time that is required to be spent in intercollegiate football.

Summary: Statement ten, which deals with the problem of giving scholastic credit for participation in football received no negative average responses from any group. The totaled mean score for the entire group was 3.50, indicating that they all felt that some credit should be given for participation in football. The statement now in question fourteen is concerned with giving scholastic credit according to the amount of time spent in the activity. The group's mean score for this statement was 2.91. It would be interesting to establish why some groups favored giving credit for participation in football and yet believed that the time spent in the sport should not be the factor upon which the amount of credit given is based. What do they feel the factors should be?

The highest score recorded was 3.54, for the athlete group, and the lowest score of 2.23 was recorded for the physical educators and coaches.

#### STATEMENT XV

There should be more conference football games played each season.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The student group barely agreed with this statement. Their average answer of 3.09, nearing indecision, signifies that they believed that the teams are not playing enough conference games.

Athletes: This group intimated that the amount of conference games played each season is adequate. The athletes returned a mean score of 2.45, which is in disagreement with the statement.

Parents: The parents expressed the attitude that we should not have more conference games. Their average answer was 2.73, which is in disagreement with the statement.

Alumni: By returning an average answer of 2.34, the alumni indicated that they did agree with the practice of having more conference football games.

Businessmen: The businessmen were in disagreement with the statement. The average score returned by this group was 2.73, indicating that they also believed that our college teams play ample conference football games.

Administrators: This group was not in favor of scheduling more conference football games. They returned an average answer of 1.86, which falls in the "disagree" category.

Faculty: With 2.10 as their tabulated answer the faculty members also expressed their belief that we should not play more conference football games than are currently being played.

Physical Educators and Coaches: Even the physical educators

TABLE XV

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 15

Statement 15. There should be more conference football games played each season.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 5                 | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 5                 | 11    | 9         | 15       | 1                    | 41                | 3.09             |
| Athletes                          | 1                 | 7     | 8         | 26       | 4                    | 46                | 2.45             |
| Parents                           | 0                 | 9     | 3         | 12       | 2                    | 26                | 2.73             |
| Alumni                            | 0                 | 2     | 9         | 11       | 4                    | 26                | 2.34             |
| Businessmen                       | 3                 | 3     | 8         | 15       | 1                    | 30                | 2.73             |
| Administrators                    | 0                 | 0     | 4         | 17       | 8                    | 29                | 1.86             |
| Faculty                           | 1                 | 0     | 2         | 23       | 2                    | 28                | 2.10             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 2                 | 1     | 2         | 24       | 10                   | 39                | 2.00             |
| Entire group                      | 12                | 33    | 45        | 143      | 32                   | 265               | 2.43             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

and coaches expressed the opinion that more conference football games should not be scheduled. Their average answer was 2.00, which is in disagreement with the statement.

Entire group: The average score for the entire group was 2.43, which shows opinions in disagreement with the statement. This denotes the general feeling was that schools should not play more conference games than are now being played in a season.

Summary: All groups but one were in disagreement with this statement. The only group agreeing with the practice of having more conference football games was the student group, with an average score of 3.09. The lowest answer for the groups was 1.86, recorded for the administrators.

#### STATEMENT XVI

Schools in this conference should not furnish training meals for the football players.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: This statement was disagreed with by the student group. They returned an average answer of 3.56, which indicates that they believed that schools should furnish training meals for their football players.

Athletes: The athlete group returned a high average score of 4.71, which denotes marked disagreement with the statement. They indicated a strong belief that schools should furnish the training meals for football players.



Parents: This group also felt that colleges should furnish training meals for the football players. The parents returned a mean score of 4.31, which is strongly in disagreement with the statement.

Alumni: By returning an average answer of 3.80 the alumni group indicated that they, too, believed that the colleges in this conference should furnish training meals for the football players.

Businessmen: The businessmen, by returning an average answer of 3.86, revealed the opinion that the college should furnish the training meals for the football players. Their average answer is in disagreement with the statement.

Administrators: An average answer of 3.17, which is very slightly in disagreement with the statement, shows that the administrators also believed that colleges should furnish the training meals for the football players.

Faculty: The faculty members returned an average score of 3.10, which is in very slight disagreement with the statement. Their attitude was that the colleges should furnish the training meals for their football players.

Physical Educators and Coaches: A 3.41 mean response denotes that the physical educators and coaches also felt that the college should be responsible for the training meals of the football players.

Entire group: An over-all average response for this statement

TABLE XVI

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 16

Statement 16. Schools in this conference should not furnish training meals for the football players.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 1                 | 5     | 9         | 22       | 4                    | 41                | 3.56             |
| Athletes                          | 0                 | 0     | 1         | 11       | 34                   | 46                | 4.71             |
| Parents                           | 1                 | 1     | 1         | 9        | 14                   | 26                | 4.31             |
| Alumni                            | 1                 | 2     | 5         | 11       | 7                    | 26                | 3.80             |
| Businessmen                       | 0                 | 3     | 6         | 13       | 8                    | 30                | 3.86             |
| Administrators                    | 2                 | 8     | 5         | 11       | 3                    | 29                | 3.17             |
| Faculty                           | 1                 | 9     | 6         | 10       | 2                    | 28                | 3.10             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 1                 | 9     | 9         | 13       | 7                    | 39                | 3.41             |
| Entire group                      | 7                 | 37    | 42        | 100      | 79                   | 265               | 3.73             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

was 3.73, which indicates attitudes in disagreement with the statement. This means that the consensus of the entire group was that the colleges in this conference should furnish training meals for football players.

Summary: Without exception, all groups agreed with the concept of furnishing training meals for football players. The highest mean score recorded was for the athletes, which was 4.71, while the lowest score of 3.10 was returned by the faculty group.

#### STATEMENT XVII

Athletes should not be eligible to participate in intercollegiate football longer than three years.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: This statement was answered by the student group with a mean response of 2.92, which indicates opinions in agreement with the statement. They believed that three years of competition is enough for the football player. One can note how close to "Undecided" the score of this group falls.

Athletes: The athletes themselves also believed that three years of college competition in football is sufficient. They returned an average score of 2.78, which is in agreement with the statement.

Parents: By returning a 2.80 mean score, the parent group indicated the belief that three years of eligibility should

be adequate for intercollegiate football.

Alumni: The average return of 2.80 for the alumni group duplicates that of the parent group, which denotes that they believed that three years of competition in football is enough for the athlete.

Businessmen: This statement elicited an average answer of 2.93 from the group of businessmen. Even slight agreement with the statement reveals that the majority believed that three years of college competition is ample for the athlete.

Administrators: By returning an average score of 2.34 the group of administrators signified that they also agreed with the three year eligibility rule.

Faculty: The faculty returned an average answer of 2.50, which reveals attitudes in agreement with the statement. They, too, believed that three years of eligibility for intercollegiate football is sufficient for the athlete.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group, by answering with a 2.23 average, shows agreement with the problem. In their opinion three years of football competition is enough for the athlete.

Entire group: The over-all average for the entire group was a 2.66 mean score, which shows agreement with the statement. The consensus of opinion for the complete group was that three years of eligibility, which is the present practice, is enough for the football player.



TABLE XVII

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 17

Statement 17. Athletes should not be eligible to participate in intercollegiate football longer than three years.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 4              | 11    | 12        | 12       | 2                 | 41             | 2.92          |
| Athletes                          | 7              | 17    | 4         | 15       | 3                 | 46             | 2.78          |
| Parents                           | 5              | 10    | 0         | 7        | 4                 | 26             | 2.80          |
| Alumni                            | 2              | 13    | 1         | 8        | 2                 | 26             | 2.80          |
| Businessmen                       | 6              | 6     | 3         | 14       | 1                 | 30             | 2.93          |
| Administrators                    | 6              | 14    | 3         | 5        | 1                 | 29             | 2.34          |
| Faculty                           | 4              | 15    | 0         | 9        | 0                 | 28             | 2.50          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 13             | 15    | 1         | 9        | 1                 | 39             | 2.23          |
| Entire group                      | 47             | 101   | 24        | 79       | 14                | 265            | 2.66          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Summary: All groups were in agreement with the problem as stated. The highest average answer was 2.93, which was recorded for the group of businessmen. The lowest score was 2.23 for the physical educators and coaches.

### STATEMENT XVIII

Schools in this conference should not exceed tuition and room and board, in what they can offer the prospective football player.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The student group agreed with this statement. They returned an average answer of 2.07.

Athletes: The group of athletes also believed that tuition and room and board is all the schools should offer to prospective football players. Their average score was 2.80.

Parents: The parents average score of 2.80 duplicates that of the athletes, indicating that they also believed that room, board, and tuition is sufficient for the proselytee.

Alumni: With an average answer of 2.42, the alumni indicated agreement with the statement.

Businessmen: The average score for the group of businessmen was 2.50, which shows agreement with the statement. They believed, as have the preceding groups, that tuition, room and board is all that a college should offer to the prospective football player.

TABLE XVIII

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 18

Statement 18. Schools in this conference should not exceed tuition and room and board in what they can offer the prospective football player.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 13             | 19    | 3         | 5        | 1                 | 41             | 2.07          |
| Athletes                          | 8              | 14    | 7         | 13       | 4                 | 46             | 2.80          |
| Parents                           | 3              | 12    | 0         | 9        | 2                 | 26             | 2.80          |
| Alumni                            | 6              | 12    | 0         | 7        | 1                 | 26             | 2.42          |
| Businessmen                       | 7              | 10    | 6         | 5        | 2                 | 30             | 2.50          |
| Administrators                    | 9              | 16    | 2         | 2        | 0                 | 29             | 1.89          |
| Faculty                           | 17             | 8     | 1         | 1        | 1                 | 28             | 1.60          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 19             | 17    | 1         | 1        | 1                 | 39             | 1.66          |
| Entire group                      | 82             | 108   | 20        | 43       | 12                | 265            | 2.22          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Administrators: By averaging 1.89 for this statement, the administrators also signified that they believed that the college should offer no more than tuition and room and board to the football player.

Faculty: The group of faculty members believed as did the rest of the respondents, that tuition and room and board are ample for the prospective football players. Their mean score was 1.60.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The average for this group was 1.66, which indicates an agreement with the statement.

Entire group: Final tabulations showed that the entire group was not in favor of the schools offering more than tuition and room and board to the football players. The average answer was 2.22.

Summary: All groups agreed with this statement. The highest average answer of 2.80 was returned by two groups, the athletes and the parents. The lowest score of 1.60 was recorded for the faculty group.

#### STATEMENT XIX

College transfers should be eligible to participate in football as soon as they are enrolled in the new college, rather than have to establish their residency period of one year.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |



Students: The students agreed with this statement. They returned an average answer of 3.53, which indicates that they believed that college transfers should be eligible to compete in football without first establishing a residency period.

Athletes: By returning an average answer of 2.50, the athlete group indicated the belief that the transfer should establish his residency period before he becomes eligible to compete in football for the new college. 2.71 denotes disagreement with the statement.

Parents: With an average answer of 2.92, the parent group denoted a leaning toward the belief that the transferring athlete should establish his residency before competing in football for the new college.

Alumni: The alumni were in disagreement with the statement. Their mean response was 2.57. They also believed that the residency period should be established.

Businessmen: By answering with an average of 2.90, a slight disagreement with the statement, the businessmen signified the belief that the transferring athlete should be obligated to establish a years residency period.

Administrators: This group answered the statement with a mean score of 2.51, which is in disagreement with the statement. The opinion of the administrators was that the athlete should not compete in football before he has established his period of residency.

TABLE XIX

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 19

Statement 19. College transfers should be eligible to participate in football as soon as they are enrolled in the new college, rather than have to establish their residency period of one year.

| Responses                         | Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Total response | Group average |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Weights                           | 5              | 4     | 3         | 2        | 1                 |                |               |
| Students                          | 9              | 18    | 3         | 8        | 3                 | 41             | 3.53          |
| Athletes                          | 4              | 8     | 5         | 19       | 10                | 46             | 2.50          |
| Parents                           | 5              | 8     | 0         | 6        | 7                 | 26             | 2.92          |
| Alumni                            | 1              | 9     | 1         | 8        | 7                 | 26             | 2.57          |
| Businessmen                       | 3              | 9     | 2         | 14       | 2                 | 30             | 2.90          |
| Administrators                    | 0              | 9     | 2         | 13       | 5                 | 29             | 2.51          |
| Faculty                           | 2              | 10    | 1         | 12       | 3                 | 28             | 2.85          |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 0              | 3     | 4         | 11       | 21                | 39             | 1.72          |
| Entire group                      | 24             | 74    | 18        | 91       | 58                | 265            | 2.67          |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

Faculty: The faculty group was in disagreement with the statement. They returned an average answer of 2.85, indicating that they also believed that transferring athletes should establish their residency before being allowed to compete in intercollegiate football.

Physical Educators and Coaches: The physical educators and coaches returned an average answer of 1.72, which is definitely in disagreement with the statement.

Entire group: The average answer for the entire group was 2.67, which is in disagreement with the statement as proposed. Their responses coincide with the present conference ruling of establishing residence before being eligible for intercollegiate football.

Summary: One group agreed with this statement, while the remaining groups disagreed. The student group, those in agreement, had a high score of 3.53. The physical educators and coaches were the lowest group with a 1.72 mean.

#### STATEMENT XX

There is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

|                |       |           |          |                   |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1              | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                 |
| Strongly agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Students: The student group agreed with this statement.

However, the average answer recorded for this group was 2.97, which is very near the "undecided" category.

Athletes: The group of athletes returned a mean score of 3.58,

which is in disagreement with the statement. They, unlike the group of students, believe that there is not enough emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in the nation.

Parents: The parents did not believe that too much emphasis is being placed upon intercollegiate football. Their average answer was 3.53.

Alumni: With an average answer of 2.92, the alumni indicated a belief that there is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation. One can note how near the "undecided" category this response falls.

Businessmen: By returning an average answer of 3.20, the group of businessmen showed that they believed that there is not an excess of emphasis placed on intercollegiate football.

Administrators: The administrators agreed with the statement. Their answer of 1.93 signifies the belief that intercollegiate football is overemphasized throughout the nation.

Faculty: The faculty group returned an average answer of 2.10, which denotes an attitude in harmony with the statement.

Physical Educators and Coaches: This group returned an average score of 2.48, which is in agreement with the statement. The physical educators and coaches felt a tendency towards overemphasis in intercollegiate football.

Entire group: The average answer for the group as a whole was 2.87, which indicates agreement with the statement. According to the respondents in this study there is too much emphasis



TABLE XX

## TOTAL RESPONSES FOR STATEMENT 20

Statement 20. There is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

| Responses                         | Strongly<br>agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly<br>disagree | Total<br>response | Group<br>average |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Weights                           | 1                 | 2     | 3         | 4        | 5                    |                   |                  |
| Students                          | 3                 | 13    | 9         | 14       | 2                    | 41                | 2.97             |
| Athletes                          | 2                 | 9     | 6         | 18       | 11                   | 46                | 3.58             |
| Parents                           | 1                 | 6     | 0         | 16       | 3                    | 26                | 3.53             |
| Alumni                            | 3                 | 9     | 2         | 11       | 1                    | 26                | 2.92             |
| Businessmen                       | 4                 | 8     | 2         | 10       | 6                    | 30                | 3.20             |
| Administrators                    | 10                | 14    | 2         | 3        | 0                    | 29                | 1.92             |
| Faculty                           | 12                | 9     | 1         | 4        | 2                    | 28                | 2.10             |
| Physical Educators<br>and Coaches | 12                | 12    | 2         | 10       | 3                    | 39                | 2.48             |
| Entire group                      | 47                | 80    | 24        | 86       | 28                   | 265               | 2.87             |

NOTE: This table should be read as follows: In columns one to five are the total number of responses by the various groups for the five attitude categories. Column six indicates the total number of responses while column seven indicates the numerical average of the different groups.

placed upon intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

Summary: There were three groups who disagreed with this statement, and those groups were the athletes, parents, and businessmen. The remainder were in agreement. The highest average recorded was for the athletes, which was 3.58. The lowest average was for the administrators, which was 1.93.

It is interesting to note that all groups showed a high degree of consistency between their answer for statement nine, which is concerned with emphasis placed on football in this conference, and this statement which is concerned with the emphasis accorded football throughout the nation. These statements were included in the questionnaire to be used as check points for consistency of response.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### I. SUMMARY

The problem was to obtain the attitudes held by specific groups of people, connected with the three institutions of higher learning in Utah, toward intercollegiate football. These attitudes were concerned with eligibility, proselyting, post season games, spring practice, scholastic credit, curriculum loads, and the administration of college football games. A total of three hundred and ninety names was compiled which included administrators, faculty members, physical educators and coaches, parents, businessmen, alumni, students, and athletes.

In composing the questionnaire to be used in this study, a number of people were interviewed, including teachers, businessmen, and students. They were asked to name those issues pertaining to intercollegiate football which they felt to be most important at that time. Having accumulated approximately forty questions pertaining to this study, the author organized them into questionnaire form and administered them to a class of graduate students in Physical Education at the University of Utah. With the results of this test the statements were re-sorted and re-worded, and those questions which

were unreliable or felt to be unimportant were eliminated. The remaining questions were compiled into a questionnaire consisting of twenty statements and were sent through the mail to each chosen respondent. Of the three hundred and ninety persons selected, two hundred and sixty-five returned their questionnaires, making an over-all return of 67.7 per cent.

The entire group of respondents returned an answer averaging 3.22 for statement one, which indicates that they believed that colleges should have spring football practice.

For statement two the average answer was 4.15. This shows that the group did not feel that certain areas should be assigned in which the colleges would be allowed to proselyte for football players.

For the third statement, concerning freshman eligibility, the group indicated that freshmen should not be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football. The average response was 2.66.

The group seemed definite in the belief that playing intercollegiate football games on Sunday would not increase the attendance to the games, with an average low answer of 1.86 for statement four.

The over-all average response for statement five was 3.37, indicating that the group did not believe that the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic



credits for which he could register.

Post season football games, such as Shrine, East-West, and All-star games, should be discontinued according to the return of the group in this study. The average answer was 3.64 for statement six.

A mean response of 3.43 for statement seven indicates that the majority of the group felt that proselyting should be permitted by members of this skyline conference.

For statement eight the average answer was 2.70, implying that the group as a whole believed that if an individual becomes professional in any sport he should not be eligible to compete in intercollegiate football.

The average response returned for statement nine was 2.50, which denotes that according to the group there is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in this conference.

With an average score of 3.51 for statement ten, the group revealed the belief that scholastic credit should be given for participation in intercollegiate football. All of the eight groups within the study returned an average showing their accord with this statement.

For statement eleven the group returned an average response of 3.60, which is in disagreement with the statement. This response indicates that the group was in favor of allowing our conference teams to participate in post-season football

games.

A 2.16 mean response for statement twelve shows a definite disagreement with the statement as proposed. All eight groups were in agreement that there should be some restrictions placed on proselyting.

The group returned an average response of 3.85 for statement thirteen which reveals that they believed that junior college transfers should be eligible to compete in varsity football as soon as they are enrolled in a senior college.

Statement fourteen elicited an average response of 2.91. This seems to indicate the group's belief that scholastic credit for participating in intercollegiate football should not be given on the basis of time spent in the sport.

The concensus was that more conference games should not be played than were being played in a season. The average response was 2.43 for statement fifteen.

All of the eight groups were in favor of allowing the colleges to furnish training meals for the football players. For statement sixteen the average response was 3.73.

A mean of 2.66 for statement seventeen indicates that the group believed that three years of participation in intercollegiate football is ample for the athlete.

Final tabulations reveals that the group as a whole was not in favor of the schools offering more than tuition and

room and board to the football players. This is indicated by an average response of 2.22 for statement eighteen.

The group returned an average answer of 2.67 for statement nineteen, showing a belief that college transfers should establish a residency period before being eligible to compete in intercollegiate football.

Statement twenty, which is concerned with the emphasis on football throughout the nation, was answered with an average response of 2.87. This answer indicated that the group believed that there was too much emphasis being placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

The following statements are offered as conclusions based on the findings of this study of attitudes toward intercollegiate football:

1. The group as a whole responded to the study in such a way that there appears to be approximately as many responses in agreement with the twenty statements as responses in disagreement with the statements.

2. From each of the eight groups indicated, seven of the twenty statements used in the questionnaire elicited responses which were completely negative or positive. These statements had to do with proselyting (See Table II, page 30, Table XII, page 61, Table XVI, page 73, Table XVIII, page 78);



administration of football games (see Table IV, page 36); and eligibility (see Table XIII, page 64, Table XVII, page 76). Statements two, thirteen and sixteen had a positive response; statements four, twelve, seventeen, and eighteen had a negative response.

3. The faculty group normally returned a negative response, or usually were against any statements that seemed to encourage placing more emphasis on football. Of their responses for the twenty statements, three had an average response with a total weight of over three (positive); sixteen had an average response of under three (negative); one response received a weight of three (undecided).

4. Faculty, administrators, physical educators and coaches, and alumni all had a larger percentage of negative responses than positive responses. This indicates that those groups which are charged with the responsibility of operating our colleges were in agreement in the feeling that we should not over-emphasize football in our colleges.

5. Students, athletes, parents and businessmen had a larger percentage of positive responses than negative responses. This reveals that these groups were generally in favor of placing more emphasis upon intercollegiate football in this conference.



### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

In pursuit of the solution to this problem, and from the conclusions reached in this study, more problems have arisen. The following are recommended for further study:

1. Does participation in varsity football have any effect on grade point averages of athletes during the football season?
2. Do the grades of athletes have anything to do with the reasons why administrators and faculty believe that they should be restricted in the amount of credits for which they can register?
3. Why were administrators, faculty, and physical educators and coaches against having spring football practice, while all other groups polled were in favor of this practice?
4. Why were all groups in favor of allowing proselyting for football players except the faculty group?
5. As a whole the group believed that college credit should be given for participation in intercollegiate football, yet the majority of the groups did not believe that the athlete should receive credit according to the amount of time required to be spent in that activity. If credit were given, upon what factors should the amount be based?

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## APPENDIX

## LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

Dept. Health, Phys. Educ. and Rec.  
100 Gymnasium Bldg.  
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

April 26, 1952

Dear Madam/Sir:

I am preparing a written report on "Attitudes Toward Intercollegiate Football." I have selected you to assist me, and with your cooperation, I hope to get a true sampling of attitudes for this study.

The enclosed questionnaire is very brief and will take but approximately ten minutes to complete. This is the only questionnaire I will send you, so you need not fear additional work from me. Your name will not be used in this study, nor will there be any way of associating you with your professed attitudes.

The success of this study depends completely on your kind assistance. Time is an urgent matter, so will you please fill in the questionnaire and mail it back to me promptly. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Woodbury

CEW:fm

Enc.

## QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO RESPONDENTS

### Directions

The following pages contain a number of statements about which there is no general agreement. People differ widely in the way they feel about each item. There are no right answers. The purpose of the survey is to see how different groups feel about each item. I should like your honest attitude on each of these statements.

READ EACH ITEM CAREFULLY AND UNDERLINE THE PHRASE WHICH BEST EXPRESSES YOUR ATTITUDE ABOUT THE STATEMENT. Wherever possible, let your own personal experience determine your answer. If in doubt, underline the phrase which seems most nearly to express your present attitude about the statement. Be sure to answer every item.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

1. Varsity spring football practice should be discontinued.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

2. Utah schools should be assigned individual areas in which to proselyte for football players.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

3. Freshmen should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate, varsity football.

5                      4                      3                      2                      1

Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

4. More people in this area, would attend intercollegiate football games if they were played on Sunday.

5                      4                      3                      2                      1

Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

5. While participating in intercollegiate football, the athlete should be restricted in the amount of scholastic credits for which he can register.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

Strongly agree    Agree    Undecided    Disagree    Strongly disagree

6. Post season football games, such as Shrine, East-West, and All-star games, should be discontinued.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
7. There should be no proselyting of football players allowed by the Universities and Colleges in this conference.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
8. It should be permissible for professional athletes to compete in intercollegiate football, if they had not become professional in the sport of football.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
9. There is not enough emphasis placed on intercollegiate football in this conference.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
10. There should be no scholastic credit given for participating in intercollegiate football.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
11. At present we have a large number of post season bowl games sponsored throughout the nation, but we should not allow our conference teams to participate in any of them.  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
12. There should be no restrictions placed on proselyting for football players in this conference.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
13. Junior college transfers should be allowed to compete in intercollegiate football as soon as they are enrolled in a senior college.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
14. Scholastic credit should be given for participating in, or practicing for intercollegiate football, according to the amount of time required to be spent in that activity.  
 5 4 3 2 1  
 Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree



15. There should be more conference football games played each season.

5 4 3 2 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

16. Schools in this conference should not furnish training meals for the football players.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

17. Athletes should not be eligible to participate in inter-collegiate football longer than three years.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

18. Schools in this conference should not exceed tuition and room and board in what they can offer the prospective football player.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

19. College transfers should be eligible to participate in football as soon as they are enrolled in the new college, rather than have to establish their residency period of one year.

5 4 3 2 1  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

20. There is too much emphasis placed on intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

1 2 3 4 5  
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree